

THESE OUTRAGES MUST BE STOPPED!

Items picked from the Press showing some of the tactics being employed in Kansas City—there can be no excuse for such occurrences.

KICKS BOMB OUT OF PLANT

November 13, 1933.

Early in the morning of November 13, 1933, the night-watchman of the manufacturing plant of Levine Bros. Inc., 500 West 5th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, kicked a bomb out of the doorway. An explosion followed immediately, doing considerable damage to the Levine property as well as nearby buildings.

A BLAST AT PERKY BROTHERS

December 9, 1933.

At 12:30 A. M. the garage of Perky Brothers Transfer & Storage Company at 2609 Howard Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., was bombed, doing damage to the building of \$1500.00 and \$300.00 damage to trucks.

A BRICK AS A TOKEN

December 12, 1933.

December 12, 1933, a group of former employees of the Perky Brothers Company were arrested for driving a car with concealed license plates. A half piece of brick bearing a note which read "A token for Mr. Cox"—an employee of Perky Brothers—was found in their possession.

ATTACK STEAM DYE WORKS January 5, 1934.

The Baltimore Steam Dye Works, 711 Linwood, was bombed January 5th doing considerable damage.

BALL BEARINGS THROUGH WINDOWS

January 12, 1934.

Ball bearings were thrown through the windows of the Baltimore Steam Dye Works.

SULPHUR BOMB INTO CLEANING PLANT

February 7, 1934.

A sulphur bomb was thrown into the building occupied by the Rich Cleaners at 1000 Virginia Avenue. The damage was estimated at \$800.00.

HOODLUMS BEAT UP TRUCK DRIVER

February 7, 1934.

Lloyd Duncan, employed by the Merchants Delivery Company, who handle deliveries by Pecks Dry Goods Company, was attacked by three former Peck employees and severely beaten, causing him to spend several days in the hospital.

CLEANER'S SHOP BOMBED AGAIN February 12, 1934.

A bomb was thrown into the Rich Cleaners, 1000 Virginia Avenue, at 2:00 A. M. February 12th, causing damage to a great extent.

BOMB JARS BLOCK February 21, 1934.

A can of explosives was set off in the Lampe Automobile Service, 2729 Oak Street, damaging property to the extent of \$2,000.00.

STAMPS OUT BOMB FUSE March 14, 1934.

A truck driver with a load of freight from St. Louis consigned to the Superior Motor Freight Terminal at 1500 West 9th Street, discovered a smoking fuse extended from a bomb placed in

his truck and stamped out the fire in time to save his cargo.

BOMB THE COE CLEANING PLANT

March 20, 1934.

The Coe Cleaning Company, 1401 North 18th St., Kansas City, Kansas, was bombed early in the morning of March 20th, completely demolishing doors and windows and damaging the interior.

STEAM SHOVEL BOMBED April 18, 1934.

A steam shovel being used on the road work of the U. S. highway No. 50 east of Benton was bombed causing slight damages.

THREE-STORY BUILDING BOMBED April 19, 1934.

A three-story building at 721 Independence Avenue, was bombed April 19th.

CLEANER WOUNDED

April 24, 1934.

Edward T. Jones, operator of a cleaning establishment, was wounded by a gunman on the Paseo.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON DYE WORKS April 25, 1934, and April 26, 1934.

Repeated attacks were made against the Baltimore Steam Dye Works at 711 Linwood Blvd., completely smashing all windows.

MORE BALL BEARINGS THROUGH WINDOWS

April 26, 1934.

The Hi-Low Cleaners at 11th and Tracy were the victims of a ball bearing attack.

A STENCH BOMB INTO A MOVING VAN April 26, 1934.

A truck from the Monarch Storage Warehouse delivering a load of goods at 44th and Main Streets was the recipient of a stench bomb, causing the warehouse to send all pads to cleaners and repaint the truck. STENCH BOMB THROWN INTO A MOVING VAN April 30, 1934.

While loading a storage van, near Ward Parkway and Wornall Road, a stench bomb was thrown into the van belonging to the Perky Bros. Transfer and Storage Company.

STENCH BOMB INTO MOVING VAN

May 26, 1934.

A stench bomb was hurled into vans of the Federal Storage Company while unloading in front of the Waldheim Building. The vans were unfit for use for some time, and the odor was eradicated only at a great expense and loss of time.

BOMB INTO THEATRE

June 2, 1934.

A bomb was hurled into the Murray Theatre, 3206 East 27th Street, June 2nd.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE BOMBED June 6, 1934.

A bomb was thrown into the Monarch Transfer and Storage warehouse building at 1820 East 31st, doing slight damage.

ANOTHER TRANSFER COMPANY BOMBED

June 6 and 9, 1934.

Bombs were hurled into the Isreal Transfer building at 2215 Grand Avenue on the nights of June 6th and June 9th, doing considerable damage.

ANOTHER CLEANER BOMBED June 19, 1934.

Making the twelfth attack of the year, the Woodland Cleaners at 4207 Woodland Avenue

were bombed late the night of June 19th, wrecking a brick and concrete boiler room in the rear of the plant.

FOREMAN BEATEN

July 6, 1934.

William Withers, 3004 North Fortieth Street, Kansas City, Kansas, a foreman employed at the municipal auditorium, was slugged and beaten in the yard of his home by three men as a result of labor union trouble.

BOMB DUBINSKY HOME

July 12, 1934.

A bomb was placed after midnight at the home of Edward Dubinsky, theatre owner, at 801 West 60th Street Terrace. Mr. Dubinsky, his wife and several small children were asleep in the home at the time. \$10,000 damage was done.

ATTACKED WHILE LOADING VAN

August 1, 1934.

A Perky Brothers' employee was attacked by an unidentified party who would not permit him to unload the van.

INTIMIDATED WORKERS

August 7, 1934.

On their way to work, operators of the Missouri Garment Company were not permitted to enter the building at 2617 Grand Avenue, by a group of striking union employees. The girls attempting to enter the building were treated roughly, some hurt seriously.

CLOTHING RIPPED FROM EMPLOYEES

August 8, 1934.

Two girl employees of the Missouri Garment Company, 2617 Grand Avenue, were set upon by union girls picketing the establishment, tearing their clothing practically off their backs and bruising them.

ATTACK TRUCK DRIVER

August 15, 1934.

A driver from the Stewart Sand and Material Company, with a load of cement for the Kansas City University, was set upon by four men who knocked him down and kicked him. The driver reported that attempts were made to force him to join a union. He was attended by a physician.

A STENCH BOMB INTO GARMENT PLANT

August 26, 1934.

A stench bomb was hurled into the factory of the Missouri Garment Company causing damage to materials and samples amounting to \$60.00. The odor remained for weeks, delaying work to some extent.

STENCH BOMB TO INNOCENT BYSTANDERS August 26, 1934.

A stench bomb aimed for the Missouri Garment Company was thrown into the Columbian Electrical Company's rear office, ruining the contents of a valuable file and making it impossible to work in the office for several days.

NOT PERMITTED TO UNLOAD

September 20, 1934.

Perky Brothers' van bearing a load of lumber for the new Kansas City Court House was

forced to return to the plant by a gang of men who would not permit it to be unloaded.

PLATE GLASS WINDOW SMASHED

September 24, 1934.

A piece of auto spring was hurled through the front plate glass window at the Perky Brothers Warehouse at 2431 Prospect Avenue.

EMERY DUST IN CRANKCASE September 27, 1934.

While standing in front of 2305 Fayette, North Kansas City, Missouri, a truck belonging to Perky Brothers was tampered with and a quantity of emery dust placed in the crankcase, damaging the motor almost beyond repair.

PLATE GLASS WINDOW SMASHED September 28, 1934.

Four thugs hurled a flat piece of steel through the plate glass window of the Monarch Storage and Warehouse Co., causing damage in the amount of \$55.00.

Kansas City Citizens Protective Council, Inc.

Organized October 18th, 1934

by Business, Industrial and Civic Interests

For the Purpose of Preserving Industrial Stability and Peace in Greater Kansas City

“For fifteen years Greater Kansas City has offered to workers and employers alike a measure of industrial stability unexcelled in the United States. It will not tolerate an influx of professional agitators whose purpose is to exploit both workmen and industry.”

Help KEEP Kansas City a Good Place in Which to Live.

Kansas City Citizens Protective Council, Inc.

Officers

Arthur Hardgrave President

H. P. Treadway Vice-President

Howard McCutcheon Vice-President

John Spence Vice-President

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MEMBERSHIP

Membership in this organization is open to business, financial and industrial leaders, to professional men and every citizen who is opposed to the exploitation of labor and business, and who is in sympathy with the aims as set forth.

P. O. Box 2986 Telephone HA. 0263

KANSAS CITY, MO.

To Keep "Kansas City a Good Place in Which to Live"

The time to meet an emergency is before it happens. Conditions such as are portrayed in the daily press everywhere must not be permitted to disrupt the civic, business and industrial life of Kansas City, interfere with National Recovery and result in loss to merchants, manufacturers, workers and the City generally. Minneapolis, San Francisco, Toledo, Kohler and Cleveland all furnish lurid examples of this evil.

Kansas City has been, and must continue to be, the center of industrial peace where both business and its working community can prosper, where the spirit of American fair play can continue, and where both workers and business will be protected from exploitation.

To adequately meet the situation, a city wide organization has been formed and incorporated, known as the Kansas City Citizens Protective Council, Inc. It is comprised of the leading business men in the city, financial leaders, professional men, and citizens generally who realize that to prosper Kansas City must continue to enjoy the stable industrial conditions it has had for the past fifteen years. An Executive Committee of over one hundred has been elected, which, with appropriate sub-committees, will control the organization. An adequate fund is being raised. Expenditures will be supervised by a committee of leading citizens. The organization is now functioning.

This organization is fully in accord with the purposes of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Its members subscribe to the principles of Collective Bargaining.

This organization believes in the right of self determination by workers in selecting their representatives in an orderly fashion. It is against coercion on the part of anyone.

Within the past year there has been a revival of racketeering in the labor movement, accompanied by a series of brick throwing, window breaking, stench bombs, dynamite bombs, assaults, threats and attempts on life and property. These have all been designed to force unwilling employees into some organization they did not wish to join, and to coerce business firms to recognize and deal with such organizations.

A year ago an effort was made to require that all deliveries of material to the new Court House must be made by men belonging to a recently organized and so-called "Truck Drivers Union." In this effort some of the business agents representing certain unions called a strike. To the credit of Harry Truman, the Presiding Judge of the County Court, he issued an ultimatum that, while it was recognized that the building was a union job, it could not be used to coerce the employees of Kansas City material men and trucking concerns.

The rank and file of the building trades unions, the great majority of whom are splendid citizens and not in sympathy with such tactics, forced misguided leaders to call the strike off so they could return to work.

The situation on the Auditorium, however, has been and is different. The Building Trades Council served notice that members of the various building trades would not use material delivered by so-called "nonunion" drivers. As a result, a number of firms were forced to purchase union membership cards for some of their drivers. Material was at times delivered by non-union drivers under police protection. It was then reloaded on a union truck, driven around the block at additional expense, and when thus "purged and purified" was accepted. The contractors even went so far as to refuse to buy materials from Kansas City firms unless their drivers were unionized.

For years the question of union or non-union delivery has never been raised. Union workmen on closed shop jobs were not interested in such delivery. It is a radical departure from standards of years* standing. It is part of an attempt to foist upon delivery firms and workers, an organization with which they desire to have no dealings. It is coercion plain and simple.

What makes it more aggravated is that the Auditorium is being built with money furnished by taxpayers, union, non-union and neutral. There should be no discrimination in a public building, built by public money. It is un-American, unfair and unprincipled.

Several years ago, the Chamber of Commerce induced a number of garment manufacturers to move from New York to Kansas City. The big inducement was our labor stability and freedom from strikes.

About a year ago an imported organizer was sent to Kansas City. He attempted by threats and strikes to force the employees of these plants to join his union. They appealed to the Regional Labor Board to hold an election so they could express themselves as to their choice of organization to represent them in collective bargaining with their employers. Ninety-seven per cent of them voted to be represented by their local organizations.

This expression should have settled the entire question, but it did not. Determined to coerce the employees, another and more forceful agitator from out of town has kept up harassment in spite of this expression by ballot and the desires of the employees. Stench bombs have been thrown into these plants, in their workrooms, offices, elevators and lobbies. Pickets carrying offensive banners have paraded before their places of business. Workers have been threatened at their homes, intimidated and assaulted. Several members of the union are now under indictment for these actions.

It is tactics such as these that Kansas City must not, cannot and WILL NOT tolerate.

It was felt by many that the situation was not local nor confined to the industries affected at the time. It was a situation that should not be left to small organizations. Therefore, in response to a popular demand, the Kansas City Citizens Protective Council, Inc., was organized.

Kansas City cannot countenance a complete domination of its trucking and delivery system. It does not desire a repetition here of the San Francisco, Minneapolis, Kohler, Toledo, and Cleveland affairs. It will not see its citizens who desire work terrorized and victimized, nor its business firms ruined either by Communists, racketeers, agitators or others.

THE KANSAS CITY CITIZENS PROTECTIVE COUNCIL, INC.

Arthur Hardgrave, President.

AIMS OF THE COUNCIL

The aims of the Council are as follows:

To arouse a unified public opinion to the necessity of preserving industrial and business peace in Kansas City which has so long been enjoyed by our citizenry.

To insure to every citizen the right to work without fear of coercion and brutal force being used to compel him to join organizations against his wishes.

To bring about conditions whereby in the erection of public buildings using public money raised by taxation there will be no discrimination of any kind or character against any Kansas City firm and its employees or against any individual because of non-affiliation with labor unions.

To keep labor racketeers and Communists out of Kansas City, its industrial business affairs and the ranks of labor.

To show clearly that Kansas City is for preserving the industrial peace it has enjoyed for fifteen years and that it will not tolerate either the exploitation of the workmen or business by professional agitators.

To secure the full cooperation of city, county, state and federal authorities to stop acts of destruction, violence and vandalism, to apprehend and convict the perpetrators thereof, and to keep out of Kansas City racketeers who seek to prey upon workers and business, and to eliminate Communistic agents who thrive upon industrial strife.

To create conditions which will make it possible for Kansas City firms, contractors and industries to furnish materials and supplies to buildings being constructed in Kansas City and to carry on industry and business without interference.

THE WAYS AND MEANS

The ways and means of accomplishing these aims are as follows:

Publishing in our local newspapers statements of fact revealing actual conditions in our city.

Consolidating into one mass organization the potential strength, now considered inadequate, of each class of business or industry faced with the labor racketeering element. It is believed that the mass power of such a city wide organization would be able to more readily cope with such situations.

Cooperating with and giving advice to builders, contractors, building supply people, transportation companies, moving and storage people, business houses, hotels and all other industries whose employees are sufficient in number to invite the exploitation of their employees on the part of the labor racketeers, to the end that employers will be able to continue in the management of their own businesses.

Dissemination of information and educating employers in the problems of industrial relations and the rights of employers and employees.

The proper and sane utilization of the mass power and strength, which such an organization creates automatically within itself, to accomplish all of the objectives desired.